

Interview: Styles, Lena Rebecca
Year: 2003
Notes: Served as an Army Nurse, Peabody Public Health Nurse, and School Nurse

PEABODY INSTITUTE LIBRARY: ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW

Name: Lena Rebecca Styles
Date: May 27, 2003
Place: Peabody Veterans Memorial High School
Interviewer: Sean Discoll

Project: Series: Veterans History Project

Summary of transcript:

Raised in West Peabody on Pine Street, Lena enlisted in the military as a nurse during World War II. Because of her height, she was rejected by the navy, but was accepted by the army. Because of a shortage of nurses, Lena did not receive much military training before being shipped off to South Pacific theater. Her first assignment was in New Caledonia. Her unit did not experience any combat or suffer any direct losses, although they experienced electrical blackouts. Her second assignment was setting up a hospital at Efate, which is an island in the Vanuatu Island chain. Her third stop was New Zealand, where she worked with the 39th General Hospital. From there she went to Guadalcanal, which is where she saw the most casualties before finishing in Tinian. It was in Tinian that she saw the Enola Gay. She recalls that the food was bad, and the nurses would accept invitations from the Navy because they had good food, compared to the army.

Lena was given a forty-five day leave, during which time the atomic bombs were dropped on Japan. Since the war had ended she did not have to return to service, but she lost many of her belongings because she was home and not on the front.

At the end of the war she was awarded medals, but did not realize it. Years later, she requested her medals: the Meritorious Unit Emblem; The Woman's Army Corps Service Metal; the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with one star; the Honorable Service Lapel Button; the World War II Victory Medal. After the war she started school to become a secretary, but quit when she realized that she wanted to continue being a nurse. She accepted a job as Peabody's Health Nurse and School Nurse. She worked at Kiley School; South School; St. Thomas School; McCarthy School; Burke School and the old West School before retiring.

Lena still keeps in touch with some of the nurses that she worked alongside during the war and has visited some since the end of the war. She attempted to join the Veterans of Foreign Wars, but was initially denied entrance because she was a woman. It was not

until many years later that she was able to become a member. Her experiences have made her realize that she should not wait to do things because you don't know what the next day will bring.

Search Terms: Guadalcanal; Enola Gay; Mariana; New Caledonia; New Hebrides; New Zealand; Peabody; Peabody Schools; Roosevelt, Eleanor; Salomon Islands; Tinian; West Peabody; Nurse; Medicine

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Lena Styles
Narrator

Sean Driscoll
Peabody Veterans Memorial High School
Interviewer

May 27, 2003
At Peabody Veterans Memorial High School
Peabody, Massachusetts

SD: Okay I'm here with Mrs. Lena Rebecca Styles, and this is for the Veterans History Project for the Library of Congress. I'm Sean Driscoll doing the interview and Lena Rebecca Styles is my interviewee. Mrs. Styles, I have a few questions for you. Were you drafted or did you enlist?

LS: No, I enlisted.

SD: You enlisted.

LS: Yeah, all of my class did.

SD: Really?

LS: My graduating class enlisted.

SD: All in the army, after high school?

LS: No, when we graduated from our training courses as a nurse that's when we all enlisted as nurses. I do understand now that they have a training program where they nurse cadets, but in our time we had our nurses training and then went into the service.

SD: Where were you living at the time?

LS: I was living in West Peabody on Pine Street.

SD: That's nice. Why did you join? Did you have any reason?

LS: No... The war came along just as I had graduated and a lot of us didn't know what we were going to get into and we thought 'why don't we all join the service because they

needed nurses.' And that is what we all did. Yet none of my classmates ever got together we were all separated. We went in different directions.

SD: Where you ever scared?

LS: No... No... I was young. I wasn't afraid. Youth is never afraid [Laughs].

SD: Why did you pick the service branch you joined?

LS: Believe it or not I wanted to get into the Navy, but they won't take me. I was too short, and the army took me. I had a hard time getting into training because I was small. I was rejected in two different hospitals, but I made it. And I turned out to be a lot stronger than some of my big tall classmates [Laughs].

SD: Do you recall your first days of service? Were you nervous?

LS: Scared...

SD: Scared.

LS: Scared... My first day... My first day I had to report to Fort Williams. My sister drove me to Boston. I was going to take the train in and I was so nervous she says 'I'll drive you to Portland.' So we turn around and went back up to Portland, and that is where I was delivered.¹ But once I was there I was fine.

SD: What did it feel like?

LS: Lost. I didn't know anybody, and I thought [Short Pause] how am I ever going to get through this. But the other girls felt the same way as myself, so it was good. We were all in the same boat together. So we weren't as scared as we thought we were.

SD: Do you remember any of your instructors?

¹ Fort Williams is located in Cape Elizabeth, Maine. The base closed in 1962.

LS: [Long Pause] Yes... Especially the ones... when we were getting ready to go overseas. We had instructors and we had to go through drills. There was a captain... Captain Douglas who later became Major Douglas. He was one of our instructors. And, they took us out on field trips. We had a chief nurse who was another one of our instructors. So it worked out.

SD: How did you get through all of your training and all that?

LS: You mean the training for the service?

SD: Yep.

LS: We didn't have too much of a training because they were glad to get us and we got shipped right out. In fact, we were in the second contingent of nurses to head out across the Pacific. So we didn't have what we would call very much of a basic training such as the boys did before they left to go overseas. But, our training we were nurses anyway, so we needed no training there.

SD: Which war did you serve in?

LS: World War II, South Pacific theatre.

SD: Where exactly were you first shipped out to?

LS: Our first shipment was to New Caledonia. We had no idea where we were going until two days before we landed and they said New Caledonia.² And none of us knew where New Caledonia was; we never heard of it. We certainly didn't have it in geography, but we knew it was down south some place because we crossed the equator. That was our first stop.

² Located east of Australia in the South Pacific. Settled by both Britain and France during the first half of the 19th century, the island became a French possession in 1853. It served as a penal colony for four decades after 1864. Agitation for independence during the 1980s and early 1990s ended in the 1998 Noumea Accord, which over a period of 15 to 20 years will transfer an increasing amount of governing responsibility from France to New Caledonia. "New Caledonia." CIA World Fact Book. Accessed October 8, 2014. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/nc.html>.

SD: Where exactly is New Caledonia?

LS: New Caledonia is not too far north from New Zealand, which is on the west side of Australia. And we were... sent to the 52nd Evacuation Hospital and we stayed with them until our fellows had set up our hospital for the north and one of the islands.

SD: Do you remember when you were arrived what was it like?

LS: We pulled in the harbor... I lost count after 35 ships that were in the harbor. The planes came down and they dipped their wings in salute to us and we stayed on board for three days before they let us disembark. We got on dry land for the first time and the first fellow I met one of the doctors that I knew at Boston City Hospital when I was in training there. So, it was home again.

SD: Did you happen to see any of the combat going on?

LS: No, but we felt it. We... had black outs, which also meant that we could not have any loud noises. They were always... We were usually about one island below the fighting.

SD: Were there many casualties in your unit?

LS: Not in my unit because we were a hospital unit. All of our causalities came from the other branches. There was a navy hospital and evidently the navy people went there, but we had the soldiers.

SD: Tell me about a couple of your most memorable experiences being as nurse?

LS: Well my first one I think was my first casualty. He was... I don't think he was more than eighteen. He was just a young boy. He was in a cast... and he wouldn't eat. He was just a scared little boy. I asked the doctor if I couldn't give him, what we use to do in Peabody, I remember, is to give them a little sip of, we use to call spurs of fermentates, a little shot of whisky. I gave that to him and he didn't like it, but he had it every night and it wasn't too long we to change the cast, he put on weight, he

was eating fine and we shipped him home. But he was my first casualty patient, and he was just a young boy... just a young boy.

SD: Do you remember his name or where he was from?

LS: No, I don't. I'm sorry to say that. I don't remember his name.

SD: Were you -

LS: I do remember one of the fellows. He was a pilot and he let us fly his airplane and we had a great time that day. He showed me how to fly the plane and buzzed our hospital unit. We got called on that. Then he was shot down over [Unclear] December 23, 1943. That was a very sad memory for all of us because he was like a brother to us. That was another sad case. So many sad cases.

SD: Were you, sorry, it's the trucks [sound of a truck can be heard backing up near by.] Hold on. Were you awarded any metals or citations?

LS: I did receive one, two, three, four, five metals. I've got five metals. I've got them in here. [Reaches over and places her left hand on a padded envelope.] One of them was the Meritorious Unit, which I guess that one was from Guadalcanal. The other with a star and then I had the women's metal. I don't know. I have to look at them. [Reaches for a padded envelope and retrieves metals.]

SD: Let's have a look at them.

LS: I'll have to look at them to tell you what they are because I can't remember them. I have a little piece of paper stating what they are. [Pulls out the piece of paper] The Meritorious Unit Emblem; The Woman's Army Corps Service Metal; The Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with one star and the World War II Victory Metal and the Honorable Service Lapel Button. Those were my metals.

SD: Do you have the metals in the...

LS: These are the metals do you want to see them? [Reaches into the padded envelope to pull them out.]

SD: Yeah let's see them.

LS: That's my Meritorious metal, nice red one [Holds up metal]. And this one... is my Women's Corps Metal [Holds it up]. They are all precious really. They're all precious. I never knew I had these metals. I just got them last year. Somebody said send for your metals, I said what metals? This is my South Pacific Campaign metal with my nice star on it [Holds it up]. I didn't get shot down which was good. This last one here... is my World War II metal with the ribbon. We do wear the ribbons on our shirts and I, the metals I'll eventually frame them. Yes... What a good time with those.

SD: This next segment is about your life during the war. How did you stay in touch with your family?

LS: With my family... We did write, in those days we had what they called VMail. It would, they would photograph letters so that there wouldn't be that much bulk in transporting it. Mail didn't come to often, but it came. We received packages from home, which was great. And that was the only contact that we had with family was through the mail.

SD: Um... Did ah... What was the food like... throughout the war?

LS: Terrible.

SD: Really?

LS: Terrible. One night I thought, 'oh gosh this is applesauce.' I was so glad to get applesauce. [Unclear] smashed potatoes, oh god. We did get fresh eggs one morning. We would get... we had sea rations and such as the men had. Spam was a great one. We did have invitations from the Army and from the Navy and we always bypassed the Army, but we would accept the invitations to the Navy because their food was better. And that is the reason why we picked the Navy.

SD: Really.

LS: Yeah, they had good food.

SD: Did you ever run out of food or supplies?

LS: No, we never did.

SD: Really.

LS: No. But you ate what you got because that's how it was. We did go away... We were invited one time to one of the native villages for a dinner. Nobody knew what it was because it was all native food and so we just fed the dog that was under the table. And then when we got back. We went into the mess hall and they only things we could find was onions so we had onion sandwiches and boy were they good.³

SD: Onion sandwiches. [Laughs]

LS: Yeah. They were good. Especially when you're hungry.

SD: Did you ever feel any pressure or stress?

LS: The pressure and the stress was being out there too long. Been there about three years and it wears on you because after awhile one island looks just like the other. It's hot, dusty and the coconut trees. When we first went out there it was beautiful, but after three years... We were anxious to get back home to our winter weather.

SD: Was there anything special you did for good luck? Any routine?

LS: For good luck [Short pause] no, I don't know exactly what you mean, but one time on Efate, one of the islands, there was this little orphanage and one of the girls went down there and she says 'we're going to make dresses for those little girls.' So we had a boat of material that the nuns had. We were to make seven dresses with no sewing machine, no patterns, but we made seven dresses and we made them all different so that they didn't look like a uniform. And those little girls were so tickled to get them. They look fine and they were so glad. We felt good to think we

³ Onion sandwiches were traditionally made with two slices of rye bread; butter or mayonnaise and sliced onion.

could do this. It was not our nursing work it was something different, which was nice.

SD: That's nice. Also, how did you entertain yourselves throughout the whole time? Besides making dresses.

LS: Yeah, I know. Well... we had an officers club, such as it was. It was another tent. And we'd have records. We'd go down there and we'd play the records and we'd dance around. Down in Efate we had... there was a dance hall and that everybody used. One outfit had and an orchestra and we hand dances down there. That was it. We had nothing else. We did a lot of reading. Days off we'd go back in the ward and play checkers with the guys because there wasn't anything else to do.

SD: Were there any entertainers or musical... musicians?

LS: Arty Shaw and his band came to us, that was very nice. Joey Brown came to us. Eleanor Roosevelt came to us. Bob Hope was in the unit down the island to us. You could hear Jerry Colonna because he use to give out that yell, and you could hear him. Jack Benny came to us so we did have entertainment. And that was good. These were the USO Shows.

SD: What did you do when you were on leave when you were on the island when you didn't have any work to do?

LS: There wasn't anything to do. We didn't take leave on the islands because there was no place to go.

SD: Really.

LS: When we are in New Zealand, we could take leave. Five of us took leave and we went down to the Maori villages. We went down to Lake Taupo; we were guests of Dr. [Unclear] who was an air force general. We had a nice weekend. We went fishing and that was great. Then I met a nice New Zealand family and I would have a weekend off and I would stay with them. But that was it. And then when we were up in Tinian in the Marianas I would take a three-day leave and go to Saipan, which is the next island that was a hop and a skip. There wasn't any other place to go.

SD: Where did you travel while you were in the service?

LS: My first stop in the service was New Caledonia. My second stop was Efate, which is an island in the New Hebrides, which is now called Vanuatu Islands. That's when we set up our first hospital. When we set up our first hospital there, the guys did all the building and we did the all the making the supplies. The sponges, everything we made that. We had no... disposable syringes at that time. Everything had to be boiled. The tubing had to be boiled. That was rough. The third stop we had, we went to New Zealand while our fellows went north to set up another hospital unit for us. Then we joined them and that was Guadalcanal and that's when we got causalities. We got them from [Unclear] and Saipan. We were there a year, and then we went to, I got to take a look and see where I went to. [Starts looking though a scrapbook sitting on her lap.] My first assignment was here in the United States, Fort McKinley but that was only to get organized to be sent to my second one, which was New Caledonia.⁴ And then my third Efate, no, yes it was Efate. My fourth was when we went to New Zealand and we stayed with the 39th General Hospital. That was the Yale Unit. Civilization was wonderful. We go downtown and go into a restaurant and have milk to drink. The food was great. We weren't there too long and then we had to leave again and then we went to Guadalcanal, which was our fifth assignment up in the Solomon Islands and that is where we got all of our causalities. And then from the Solomon Islands we went to Tinian. That was my last stop and that is in the Mariana group. We were high up on a cliff and the B-29 wing was below us on the ocean level. We were there when the Enola Gay was there. And another big scare we had was one night when the fellows had gone off to Japan when they returned home mistook our lights for a landing field and oh God they swooped right down, oh the patients. The ones that could move got right out of their cots and tried to hide under them. And we girls ran out waiving our flashlights telling them they were in the wrong place, they couldn't hear us, but we were out there yelling at them. And the planes went right overheads you could see them just touch the treetops as they went by. That was a

⁴ For McKinley was located on Great Diamond Island in Casco Bay, Cumberland County, Maine. Fort McKinley is named after William McKinley, 25th President of the United States.

scare. That was in Tinian. Then I was giving what we use to call a forty-five day TDR&R, Temporary Duty for Rest and Relaxation to the United States. And I came home in July of '45 for my forty-five day leave and I was home when the Enola Gay dropped the bomb. That ended the war, which meant that I didn't have to return. So I was separated from the service on my leave from home. All my stuff got lost because it was overseas. That was bad.

SD: Do you recall any particularly humorous or unusual events?

LS: Humorous... [Laughs] When we were in Camp Stoneman they told us that we had to learn how to use the flamethrower.⁵ And, none of us girls had ever touched that. So when it was my turn I held up the flamethrower and it is very heavy and very hard to control and it was just wobbling all over the place. I nearly wiped out our doctors who were standing close by. We can laugh about it now, but they weren't laughing then. That was terrible.

SD: What was some of the pranks you or others would pull?

LS: Well... When I'd be sitting at my desk on the ward, one of my enlisted men... I'd open up the drawer there would be a little iguana. I think you'd call it an iguana. It looked like one. Another time I always use to take off my shoes when I sitting under the desk and this one time the colonel came in and I had to stand up quick and I'm fishing for my shoes and the sergeant had taken them away, and I thought, oh my God I'm here barefooted without my shoes. The fellows were really cute. They pulled little pranks like that to the nurses.

SD: Could we see some of the photographs?

LS: Oh yes. I don't know which ones you want to see. I do have my first assignment. I have pictures of the base where I was at. [Starts flipping thought the photo book.] That was in the United States, which really didn't mean too much probably, but in New Caledonia I have a site of the bay and the Church in Noumea Harbor when we went in. That was nice

⁵ Camp Stoneman was located in Pittsburg, California. It was decommissioned in 1954.

you could see in the distance. The tents that we lived in... Our wards were tents. And we have a list of [unclear] in front of each tent. That is where you got your water supply. After you got though bathing your patient... There were chickens all over the place because they use to walk in and out because the tents would have their flaps up on the side so they just walked all over. After you got through bathing your patient you just went out and tossed the basin of water out. And I thought this is so different from what we had back home in our hospitals where everything was so sterile and starched and white. We adjusted very quickly. And all our patients were on cots and they were low. I felt bad for them because they were the sick ones and they accepted it; they had to. They got along very well. Then we used to go to a baseball game in pasture. The boys always played baseball when they could. There was a good pastime. Our tents, we lived in tents. The first morning we woke up. There was water running right underneath the cot and you put your feet... and there was water. We were on an incline and the water was running down. We learned after that to put your boots on top of the cot and as many blankets under you as over you because it was cooler at night. Another funny incident was there was cow in field and I thought, oh God isn't that great, so I grabbed my helmet and I ran and one of the girls says 'where are you going?' and I says I'm going to milk the cow and have some fresh milk. So I chased that cow, but I figured I'd stop because no one was going to hold him, there is no barn and there is no one to hold him while I milked her. Probably wasn't right anyway because it would have been tuberculin, I'm sure. But that was funny, I though we were going to have fresh milk for a change. But we didn't get it. The islands were pretty because they had the coconut trees that were very pretty. They looked so nice. And the guys would climb the trees for the coconuts. Eleanor Roosevelt came to us. She talked to the men, I don't think she saw us, the nurses in the back because she really geared to the men all the time. But somebody told her there were some women in the back of the tent, so she did talk about us too, which was good. I think that's about it. I do have pictures of all the places that I've been, which is nice and I'd like to go thought them later on and look at them. Those were good times, but at the time we didn't think they were.

SD: Did you keep a personal diary throughout the war?

LS: Yes.

SD: You did.

LS: That is where I kept all my dates. I had written a letter to my sister on my fifth day out at sea because the first four days I was very seasick. I wrote on that and continued writing that letter and never mailed it to her because that was my diary. So when I got home I gave it to her but I said to her I need it back because I have to get all this information on paper someplace. But I did keep a little black book with all my dates as to where we were. I was glad of that. I don't know why I did it but I did. So I did get my dates straight.

SD: Do you still have that today?

LS: And I still have today. Sixty years later I still have it today.

SD: This next segment is about what happened after the service.

LS: After the service I got home and I thought, I'm going to go to school and I'm going to take up a secretarial course, I want to be a medial secretary, so I will not have to work nights or weekends anymore. I wanted to get to a nine to five job. That's what I did. I came home I went to school in Boston, [Unclear] School, I was there... I was only there about four months and I thought, oh I belong in a hospital I don't belong here. I left I got a job as a public health nurse in Peabody and school nurse in Peabody. And I thought, oh I'll take this because the hours are good. So that's what I did. And my schooling with my typing did come in handy, so that was good. So that wasn't wasted.

SD: Do you recall the day your service ended? When would that be?

LS: The day it ended [Long Pause] I think it was January 16, 1945 because I came home in April of '45 for my TDR&R and then I had accumulated all this vacation time, which I

didn't have to work, but my records shows I was still a nurse with the Army until January of 1946.

SD: So, you came back to West Peabody?

LS: I came back to West Peabody. I came back to West Peabody and the first night I went to bed... I didn't wake up until a quarter of one the next afternoon. My father came up to wake me up. I suppose just being back home did it. I never slept so long. Yeah that was my first time back home. I really missed the girls in the service because I felt like I was suppose to visit them and they weren't around. And thought, boy this is really hard. I thought no wonder some of the men that I knew came home. They weren't out very long before they went right back in again because they missed the activity that they had. But, I got over that fast.

SD: What did you do in the days and weeks afterward when you got home?

LS: The days and the weeks after I got home I really did nothing. I visited a lot of friends and relatives. I went places that I hadn't seen for a long time. I said to one of the girls overseas one time... She asked me what does the House of Seven Gables look like? I says, oh Anne, I says it's next door, but I've never been to see it, but will when I go home. Well I think I was home for 50 years before I went to the House of Seven Gables because it was still next door, and I thought, oh we take it all for granted all these places that we have here because there're right here. People come from all over to see it and I thought, God I didn't even see that and here it is right next door, that's bad. That's bad. We take it for granted.

SD: Yep. Was your education supported by the G.I. Bill?

LS: Yes it was. It was, which was great. A lot of the girls did that. A lot of the men did that. They took advantage of that. I took advantage of it when I bought a home. I could get into... I was able to get a... Now why I don't know what you call it, but I was able to get a loan for buying a home at a much lower rate than what non-civilian... non-service people were getting, so that was one of the benefits.

SD: Did you make any close friendship while in the service? Do you still talk to some of the nurses?

LS: Yes, we do. We're kind of thinning out. I talked to one of the girls last week; she's in California. We talk often. I talk to the one in Pittsfield, Mass. I went out to see her a few years back. And I hadn't seen her for twenty-seven years and I thought, oh God, Pittsfield isn't that far, but we went out and we had a nice visit. And, I do talk to with the others on the phone. But, we are dwindling down. A lot of us are gone. I know one of my roommates she was in a nursing home and I lost contact with her and called the nursing home and they had gone out of business, and I said, 'where the did the patients go?' Well they didn't know, and I thought 'how do you find somebody?' so I wrote to the Statistics... Bureau. And it went to the police station in that town and sure enough they located her for me. She had passed on. But I was glad to know what happened to her, the rest of us we try to keep in touch and we do. We are all getting older.

SD: Did you join any veteran's organizations?

LS: I try to join the Veterans of Foreign Wars when I came home, but they would not allow it because I was a woman and they would only accept men. I thought, oh God. I could join the Auxiliary, but I says no, I'm a veteran. I joined last year. [Both laugh]

SD: Really.

LS: But that was the only organization.

SD: What did you go on to do as a career after the war?

LS: After the war, I was the public health nurse and the school nurse and that was as far... and I retired twenty years ago, I've been retired.

SD: At what school did you do this?

LS: I had the old West School; I had the Kiley school, which was wonderful. I have to tell you I was on Guadalcanal when Ralph Kiley's ship blew up and he was in it and I didn't know it. Until after I got home, that shook

me up more, and I was glad I didn't know it when I was out there. That was one of my schools. The South School was one of my schools. St. Thomas, which is not anymore, was one of my schools. The South School was one of my schools and the McCarthy and the Burke. I was just about in all of them.

SD: Did your military experience influence your thinking about war or the military in general?

LS: [Long pause] It made me think of what a waste of young me that had been lost in these wars, and could they do something else then have battles so our people would not get lost. We lost so many soldiers in World War II. Now we're losing women in these wars, which we didn't have then. War is not an answer. Not an answer.

SD: You said you joined the VFW. What kinds of activities does your association have?

LS: I've never gone to a meeting yet because they have them at night and I cannot drive at night on account of my eyes. I've got to try to get to them some way or another. So I haven't participated in anything like that yet.

SD: Do you attend any reunions with any of your posts?

LS: Yes we did. We had our first reunion out in Chicago, and that was about three years after we were home, which was great because we were all there. We had another one... in Battle Creek... Michigan, and that was about [Short pause] um, thirty, no... twenty years ago. That's the last reunion that we had. It was just the nurses that we had the reunions not the enlisted men or the officers because that would have been too large and we don't know where they were, but nurses were very close. We were like sisters. We were very very close. And thank God we keep close, those of us who are here.

SD: How did you service and experiences affect your life in general?

LS: Yeah, you don't take things for granted anymore. You stop and think and you enjoy what you can enjoy because you don't know what's going to happen tomorrow. If you want to do something do it now. God knows what's going to happen.

That made us think like that. So if you want to do something we do it now.

SD: Is there anything else you'd like to add that we have not covered in this interview? About the war in general, about...

LS: No, I think you did a very well job really, Sean really. I was very skeptical about getting up here. Uh, no, I think you covered everything that I brought. If you want to go over it later on and see some of these orders that I have and some of these photos be my guest.

SD: Okay. I just want to thank you, personally, for spending the time.

LS: You're welcome Sean. It was my pleasure, believe me. Thank you very much for asking. Thank you.

SD: That's all we have.

LS: Bye bye now.

